



THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION
REPORT 2001

Front Cover: view of the Late Antique basilica excavated at Diaporit in April and May 2001 looking west towards the Ksamili Peninsula and the main site of Butrint (see page 13 below).

THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

REPORT FOR 2001

1st May 2002

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THE TRUSTEES

Lord Rothschild, GBE

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, KG

Sir Jocelyn Stevens, CVO

Martine d'Anglejan-Chatillon

Jessica Douglas-Home

(since December 2001)

Sir Patrick Fairweather, Director

Prof. Richard Hodges, Scientific Director

Sally Martin, Project Manager

(UK Registered Charity No. 1017039)

THE OBJECTIVES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION

The Butrint Foundation was set up by Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury in January 1993 as a charitable trust. Its principle objective is to restore and preserve the Butrint site in southern Albania for the benefit of the general public.

Other objectives include:

- The improvement, protection and preservation of the natural aspect, character, amenities and ecology of the Butrint site.
- The support of the Butrint National Park and the protection of the World Heritage site from development.
- The excavation, restoration, preservation and protection of any locations or constructions within the Butrint site of architectural, archaeological, historic or artistic interest.
- The promotion of public access to and enjoyment of the Butrint site by the creation and improvement of appropriate facilities and amenities.
- The preservation and protection of historical records concerning the Butrint site and the display of any objects discovered there or associated with it.
- The conservation of animal, bird and plant wildlife within the area of the Butrint National Park and the World Heritage site.
- The advancement of education on matters of historic, artistic, archaeological or aesthetic interest, relating to Butrint and the broader promotion of educational projects for the benefit of Albanian students and schoolchildren.
- The promotion of sustainable tourism to the Saranda/Butrint region.

FOREWORD BY TRUSTEES

The activities at Butrint described in this report are the outcome of a model partnership between the Butrint Foundation; the Albanian authorities, particularly the Ministry of Culture, the Institute of Archaeology and the Institute of Monuments; UNESCO; several private foundations with an interest in conservation and archaeology, in particular the Packard Humanities Institute; and the World Bank and the EU Commission.

The most important result of this partnership is that Butrint, protected by its World Heritage site status and the National Park, remains a very beautiful place and one which is increasingly recognised as part of the cultural heritage, not just of Albania, but of the world. But the partnership has also benefited Albania as a whole because a number of the organisations with which we have worked at Butrint have gone on to extend their activities to other regions of the country.

Great progress was made in 2001 in creating a constituency for the conservation of Butrint. In May President Meidani, who has been a strong supporter of the work of the Butrint Foundation, visited Butrint for the formal re-opening of the school at Vrina, the nearest village to Butrint - a project funded by World Mate, the Japanese foundation. In August Ilir Meta, newly re-confirmed as Prime Minister, visited Butrint. A few days later it was the turn of Professor Amartya Sen, the influential development economist. His comments on the importance of the evidence of a multi-cultural past to strengthen social cohesion and the climate for economic development are an inspiration for the Butrint Foundation. Finally in September Mr Koichiro Matsuura, the Director-General of UNESCO which has nominated Butrint as a World Heritage site in danger, was shown around by Lord Sainsbury. His personal commitment to Butrint is of the greatest importance for our work.

These individuals (and an increasing number of other visitors) saw not only the monuments unearthed by the pre-war Italian and post-war Albanian excavations, but the results of the close co-operation in the archaeology of Butrint between the Butrint Foundation and the Packard Humanities Institute. It is clear on the basis of this year's excavations - described in detail elsewhere in this report - that the Triconch Palace and the villa at Diaporit are among the most important Roman sites in the southern Balkans. In addition to its support for the Butrint Foundation, the Packard Humanities Institute is generously funding several other important archaeological and conservation projects in Albania. The Butrint Foundation is providing administrative support.

The project to put together the archival material relating to the World Heritage site of Butrint and to make it available to scholars, which has been so generously funded by the Drue Heinz Trust for the last three years, continued. One of the most important fruits of this project - the publication of Ugolini's unpublished work on the Theatre at Butrint - is scheduled to take place at the end of the year.

The Butrint Foundation takes particular pride in our association with educational projects in Albania including the training of students of archaeology at the University of East Anglia, practical training at Butrint and the partnership with World Mate, which as a result of the successful project at Vrina, plans to remain involved in a programme of school re-building and refurbishment in Albania.

Butrint is situated on one of the last stretches of undeveloped coastline on the northern shore of the Mediterranean. The Butrint Foundation has no direct involvement with tourism. We will,

however, do whatever we can to encourage the right kind of sustainable tourism. But the developers "are drooling at the thought of a new Corfu"¹ and the Albanian authorities, who are struggling with the economic legacy of decades of dictatorship and isolation, find their plans tempting. The task of the Butrint Foundation is to convince them and the local communities that in the medium to long term sustainable tourism will bring more economic benefits than attempting to replicate the Costa Brava in southern Albania at a time when the tourist industry is beginning to move away from mass tourism.

Our objectives are, first and foremost, to improve and protect the archaeology and environment of Butrint and to promote public access to this wonderful place. We feel we have made great progress in the year under review. This progress would not have been possible without the support and help of all those organisations and individuals who have funded projects at Butrint this year or have worked alongside the Butrint Foundation. We would like to express our gratitude to all of them.

Lord Rothschild

Rothschild

Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover

R Sainsbury

Sir Jocelyn Stevens

Jocelyn Stevens

Martine d'Anglejan-Chatillon

M d'Anglejan Chatillon

Jessica Douglas-Home

Jessica Douglas-Home

¹ The Economist 18 August 2001



Map showing the location of the Butrint National Park

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2001

ARCHAEOLOGY

The National Park of Butrint is located in the south-west corner of Albania. The park comprises at least 10 archaeological sites that collectively form the UNESCO World Heritage site. The archaeological programme in 2001 focused on four areas: the Triconch Palace in Butrint, the villa and basilica at Diaporit, the Roman colony on the Butrint Plain and the fortified site of Kalivo.

In 2001, over 120 people, including more than 40 Albanian archaeologists, participated in the excavations at Butrint. The programme was made possible by the energy and welcome of local people who set up the base camp for the excavations. Particular thanks must go to Ylli the cook, his assistant Jimmy and Muço the driver, who worked enormously hard to ensure the smooth running of the project.



Ylli and Jimmy



Muço

Triconch Palace (Butrint)

The Triconch Palace at Butrint lies on the southern side of the ancient city, adjacent to the Vivari Channel. The Italian Mission first investigated the triconch in 1928, though excavation work was limited to a study of the triconch *triclinium*. Ugolini interpreted the remains as those of a martyrium church. The Foundation has been conducting excavations at the palace together with the Albanian Institute of Archaeology since 1994. This year's excavations were focused on understanding the extent of the palace and how it developed and expanded, incorporating neighbouring properties into the complex. Little is known of the urban layout of Roman and late Roman Butrint - study of the triconch may help our understanding of how the city was divided into *insulae* and how these city plots changed after the Roman period.

The earliest palace was laid out around a stone-flagged courtyard, with ranges of rooms to the south, west and north. To the east the palace probably fronted onto a street suggested by the presence of a drain, which runs along the outside of the east wall of the first palace. The drain runs from the foot of the acropolis hill to the channel side. The main entrance to the palace however, is believed to be on the west. Here a colonnaded entrance vestibule leads to a courtyard, which was bounded on all four sides by a portico. The mosaic in the vestibule includes a Greek inscription that indicates that the owner of the building was of senatorial rank and thereby a member of the provincial aristocracy.

To the west of the earliest palace complex there is evidence for an open arcaded building. The entrance for this building appears to be on the east side and is wide enough to have allowed access by cart from an alley or street. The presence of large quantities of amphora in the vicinity of the building suggests that the area was used for commerce and may have been a small port with wharves and covered areas or warehouses for storing goods. Further excavations are required to explore whether the port area was part of the property of the Triconch Palace and provided the income for the owner of the palace complex.

Around AD 420 the palace expanded to the east with the construction of the triconch *triclinium* and an accompanying entrance vestibule allowing access to the palace from the shore line. The 2001 excavations uncovered a substantial colonnade of marble columns and Corinthian capitals along the front of the new building, suggesting that this was intended as a major monumental focus for the palace complex. The superstructure of the triconch included a row of four elaborate stone windows, two of which had Chi Rho monograms in the lunettes demonstrating that the owner of the building was Christian.

By the mid 5th century there had been major topographic changes to Butrint with the construction of the city wall and the resultant restriction in access to the channel side. Interestingly the west plot retained its access to the channel via a gateway in the city wall but the east plot and its grandiose entrance vestibule appear to have been closed off from the shore.



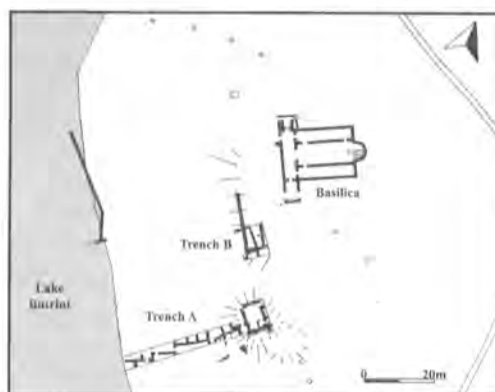
Plan of the Triconch Palace in different development phases

Many of the buildings in the west plot were reused as foundations for the city wall and two towers were constructed along the wall protecting the new gateway. The gate was to be a long-lived feature and remained open onto the waterfront for approximately 800 years.

During the 11th to 13th centuries, the commercial area was occupied by timber buildings arranged around a metallised courtyard focused on the gateway. These contained hearths or ovens, probably associated with shellfish processing. A spread of crushed shell was found within the remains of earlier buildings. Later hearths, however, did not have this associated waste and may be connected with salt extraction. The gate in the city wall was finally blocked in the 13th century, after which this area seems to have been used for agricultural purposes.

Diaporit

The lake-side villa and basilica site of Diaporit was excavated during April and May 2001. The objectives of this season's work were to expand the excavations of 2000 within the area of the postulated villa and to continue the investigations of the Early Christian basilica. Diaporit is the first Roman villa site in the southern Balkans to be investigated by means of stratigraphic archaeology. The site has provided important data regarding life in the Butrint area during the late 7th century AD, a period that has thus far proved elusive in Albania and Greece.



Plan of the excavations at Diaporit.

The villa

A total of 20 rooms within the villa have now been wholly or partially excavated in the two trenches (A and B) opened in 2000 and greatly enlarged in 2001. The excavations allow some preliminary conclusions regarding the nature and duration of the site's occupation, and the plan of the villa complex. It is now clear that the earliest villa buildings thus far excavated date to the middle of the 1st century AD. However, pottery of the Republican period was recovered from both trench A and B, suggesting that earlier buildings remain to be found. The Late Republican period is of particular interest in that it is the period in which Roman aristocrats began to establish land holdings within Epirus.

These landowners included Cicero's correspondent T. Pomponius Atticus, who owned an estate in the vicinity of Butrint. Recovery of Republican ceramics during the course of preliminary survey work heightened expectations that Diaporit may be the site of Atticus's villa. Diaporit has the best situation for a Roman villa in the area, with its south-west facing aspect and its commanding view. The visual relationship between Diaporit and Butrint is also crucial. The villa site is the only part of the eastern shore of the lake that is visible from the town. The buildings excavated thus far can be clearly seen from Butrint, giving some indication of the visual impact of the villa when standing to its full height. Nonetheless, although the site is clearly ideal for a villa owner of Atticus's standing and was certainly occupied in some fashion during the Late Republican period, the absence of structural remains means that at present 'Atticus's villa' must remain in the realms of hypothesis for another year.

The basilica (see front cover)

The excavations of the basilica indicate that this structure was built around the end of the 5th century, almost entirely from material quarried from the villa complex. This material included large tiles reused to form a pavement within the central nave and a series of huge marble blocks, which were refashioned into window colonnettes along the church walls. Further elements of local sculpture were also recovered, including half of a decorated marble plaque which joins with a piece stored in the castle at Butrint, which was presumably discovered by the Italians during their excavations at Diaporit.

Perhaps the most significant find was the discovery of three marble-lined tombs within the chancel and apse area. These tombs were constructed with brick and were lined with panels of marble. They were constructed contemporaneously with the basilica, indicated by distinctive, white, shell-rich mortar used within the masonry of the tombs and the apse. The tombs are clearly the *raison d'être* for the church and the identity of the occupants is obviously of great significance in understanding the use of the site during Late Antiquity. The two main possibilities are that the graves contained the bones of saints or martyrs or those of patrons who built the church to serve as a funerary oratory. The use of the basilican plan may argue against the former.

The church was abandoned by the 11th or 12th century if not before. An almost complete example of an Otranto type amphora, dating to this period, was found on the floor of the central nave, close to the main entrance, suggesting that the church was disused by this time. However, the discovery of a small medallion, perhaps votive, during the excavation of the apse area of the church, suggests that the site continued to function as a cult focus. In the 14th century the contents of the tombs within the chancel area were removed. This activity was dated by a coin of one of the Latin dukedoms of the Peloponnese, found at the bottom of the central tomb. It seems that whatever the identity of the occupants of the graves, by the 14th century they were assumed to be saints or martyrs, and rehoused in a new location (perhaps in the Great Basilica in Butrint which was refurbished in this period).

Although the excavation of Diaporit is still at a relatively early stage, with only an approximate 10% excavated thus far, it is undoubtedly a project of some importance. The ceramic evidence in conjunction with careful stratigraphic excavation has allowed us to identify a complex archaeological sequence, thereby creating the possibility of understanding the relationship between Butrint and its hinterland during the Roman and Late Antique periods. It is also the first detailed excavation of such a site in the southern Balkans and the results have ramifications beyond the area of Butrint.

Butrint Plain geophysics programme

Between 1998 and 2000 a geophysical survey of the Butrint Plain was undertaken to map the extent of the archaeological remains opposite Butrint on the east side of the Vivari Channel. The result of this work, together with a reassessment of the topography of Butrint, has led to the reinterpretation of the old topographic model of Butrint and the discovery of a further 24 hectares of planned settlement, developed as part of the establishment of the Roman colony at Butrint.



Plan showing extent of geophysical survey

This was the first season of a new phase of work aimed at providing a detailed three-dimensional sub-surface image of the Roman colony lying east of the Vivari Channel. The survey took the form of a set of experiments looking at the readings of different materials (fired brick, limestone, clay etc.) at different depths using various geophysical and computer

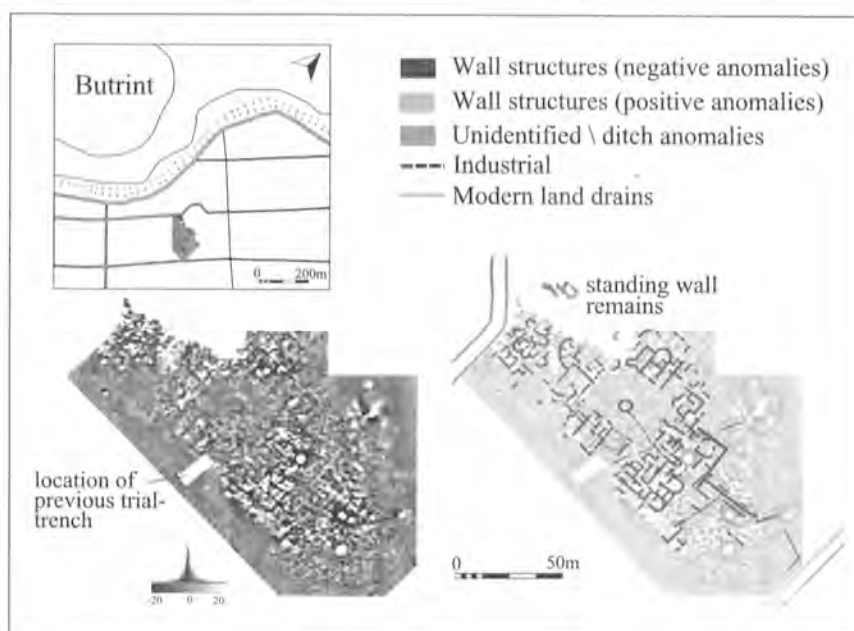
modelling techniques. Four trial trenches were excavated to provide control data for the results.

The season produced important results considerably enhancing our understanding of the topography of the 1st-century Roman colony. The survey of the south-western portion of the colony using a high sensitivity Caesium-Vapour magnetometer revealed a coherent picture of the building plans and roadways belonging to the settlement. A large open space forming a square *c.* 25 x 25m is clearly visible and appears to contain a central circular feature. Is this the remains of a public space or forum with a large, circular monumental feature at its centre? The 'forum' is surrounded on all sides with a complex network of building structures. The building along the NE side has a large apsidal room in the NE, flanked either side by smaller apsed rooms. To the SE is a large structure with a complex ground plan, resembling the plan of a peristyle house.

To the east and west of the colony, linear features define the edges of the main settlement. The linear feature to the west was partially excavated in a test trench in 1998 and proved to be a ditch or water channel. This feature has been located on 18th-century Venetian maps and RAF photographs from 1943. A trial trench was excavated across the eastern feature this year in the belief that it represented a roadway. However, this feature also appears to be a ditch or water channel and may either represent a defensive feature or alternatively be part of the Roman land-reclamation system, draining marshland ahead of the development of the colony.

Beyond the eastern linear feature (and seemingly outside the main nucleus) there is an outlying structure first identified in the 1998-2000 geophysical survey. New surveys of this structure were undertaken to provide experimental data using a range of geophysical techniques. The magnetometry results clearly show the structural layout of the SE section of the complex and the presence of a courtyard with a portico to the NW, suggesting a large suburban villa. A trial trench confirmed the presence of substantial walls surviving at a depth of *c.* 0.3 m.

Two further trial trenches excavated in the survey area show that the archaeology is buried *c.* 0.6m below the current ground surface. The trenches revealed walls and floor levels belonging to the colony in a good state of preservation. It was also clear from the excavations that the buildings continued to be used and modified during Late Antiquity.



Geophysics results and their interpretation showing a large open space or forum

Kalivo

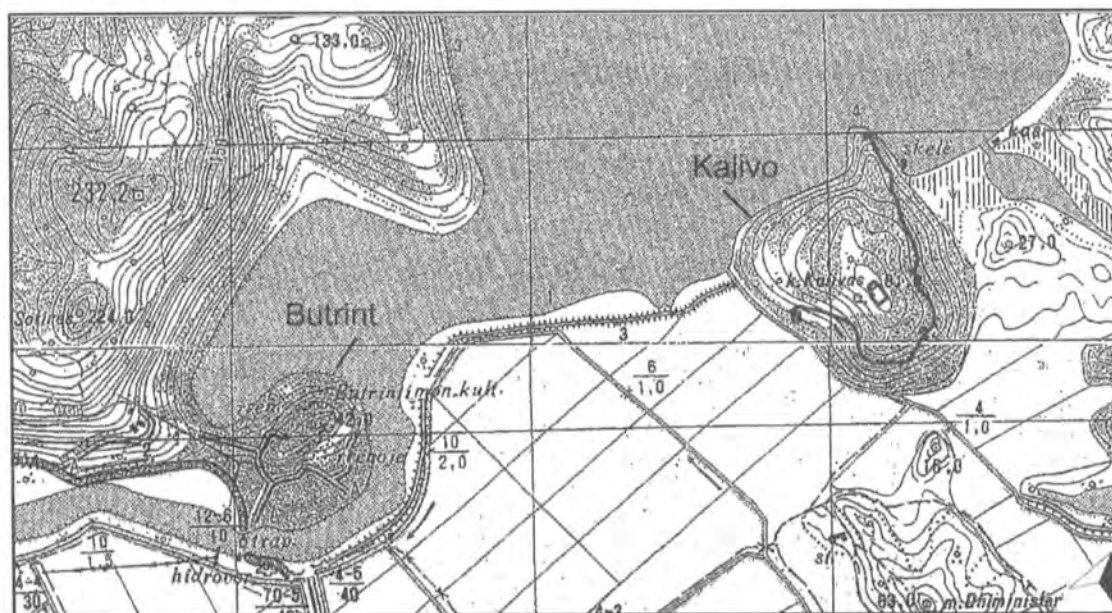
In November 2001, with the assistance of the Oxford Archaeological Unit, a preliminary assessment was made of the fortifications and archaeological evidence on the hill of Kalivo to the east of Butrint. The survey team mapped the fortifications and identified several buildings dating from the Roman period onwards. Large dumps of amphora close to the former bed of the Pavllas River raise the question as to whether the lower westerly slopes of Kalivo functioned as an ancient harbour. Future investigations will be programmed to examine this possibility.



View west from Kalivo to Butrint



View south through a gateway in the defensive circuit.



Location map showing Butrint and the archaeological remains of Kalivo

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2001

CONSERVATION

This was an important year for the conservation of Butrint. At the beginning of the year the *Butrint Management Plan 2000-2005* was published. This publication has now been translated and published in Albanian (*Plani i Menaxhimit të Butrintit 2000-2005*) thanks to the generous support of the Kress Foundation.

The Management Plan offers guidelines for the management of the Butrint National Park, which if applied, will ensure that Butrint remains unspoilt regardless of any changes which development will inevitably bring to the region.

The Butrint Foundation has worked closely with the Albanian Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport, UNESCO and the World Bank on a study of the development issues highlighted by the Management Plan. As a result a conservation master plan for the park has been produced, together with a draft development study and protected area legislation. In addition the IDF programme has successfully established and trained a ranger service for the park. These rangers will be sustained over the next two years by an important donation to the Butrint Foundation by the Howard Marks Family Trust.

On a project level the Butrint Foundation has increased support of the conservation and maintenance teams at Butrint, to meet the conservation demands of the enlarged archaeological area. Looking to the future the Butrint Foundation have started discussing future training programmes for the conservation teams at Butrint with the Getty Conservation Institute. Their director, Mr Tim Whalen, visited the site with colleagues in June 2001 to initiate these discussions.



President Meidani and Prof. Richard Hodges (Scientific Director)
discussing the Butrint Management Plan



Visit by Mr Matsuura, Director General of UNESCO to Butrint. From left to right: Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover, Hanako Shuda (UNESCO), Mr Matsuura (UNESCO), Mercedes Ruiz Molero (UNESCO), Oliver Gilkes (Butrint Foundation), Gjoni Marko (Butrint National Park), Valentina Biraçi (National Commission), Luan Rama (Minister of Culture, Youth and Sport), Auron Tare (Butrint National Park).

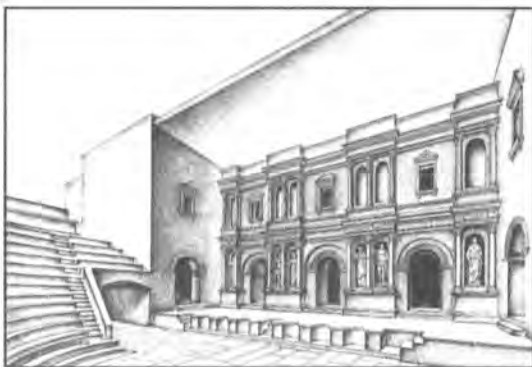
ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2001 PUBLICATIONS AND ARCHIVES

At the conclusion of the fourth year of the Butrint Archive Project we have much to report. The project has produced substantial results and has attracted complimentary funding from the Institute for Aegean Prehistory (2000 and 2001) and the EU AREA programme (2002).

The Archive Project has led to the rediscovery of two critical sets of documentation relating to the Italian Archaeological Mission to Albania (1924-1943). The first was the unpublished manuscript of the Mission's first director, Luigi Ugolini (1895-1936), concerning his excavations of the Theatre, the principal monument of Butrint. The second was the illustrated field diaries of the eminent Italian prehistorian, Luigi Cardini (1898-1971). These papers have now been studied and form the bases of two monographs on the work of the Italian Archaeological Mission. These are:

Gilkes, O. J. (ed.) *The Theatre at Butrint: Luigi Maria Ugolini's excavations 1927-1932*. British School at Athens, forthcoming 2002, and

Francis, K. D. (ed.) *Explorations in Albania 1930-1939: The Notebooks of Luigi Cardini, Prehistorian with the Italian Archaeological Mission*. British School at Athens, forthcoming 2002



Reconstruction of the stage (1932) and a photograph of the Theatre (2000)

Electronic archive

We aim to make the Butrint archive widely accessible as a research tool and database. This will be undertaken from a local networked server initially, but ultimately will be developed as a resource accessible via the Internet. The data will be organised so that it can be searched topographically as well as by theme. Modern data from recent excavations and environmental work will also be included when the system is incorporated into a Geographical Information Systems package (GIS).

A pilot project to develop this resource will be undertaken in 2002 in a joint initiative between the Butrint Foundation and the University of East Anglia.

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2001 THE ENVIRONMENT

The *Butrint Management Plan 2000-2005* highlighted the environmental importance of Butrint and its wetlands. Butrint is a site of special importance for the conservation of biological richness as it has a large number of species and habitats that are of national and international importance. Every positive or negative management action undertaken in the area therefore has a broad impact on species richness from a local scale to an international scale.

In response to the strategy put forward in the Management Plan, and as part of the World Bank's IDF program, an effort is being made to register Butrint with appropriate organisations as an environmentally important site. The Butrint management team has prepared an application for the Ministry of the Environment, which will allow the nomination of the Butrint wetland as a RAMSAR site (1,600 ha.). This is a crucial first step in ensuring that the environmental importance of Butrint is recognised and in safeguarding the hinterland of the National Park.

In the past the Butrint Foundation's principal interlocutor in Tirana has been the Ministry of Culture, Youth and Sport. In 2001 the Butrint Foundation began to establish a close relationship with the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries on the basis of a pilot project to restore channels bringing fresh water into Lake Butrint. The project, which is sponsored by the Oak Foundation, is scheduled for Spring 2002. We hope it will mark the beginning of a strong working partnership enabling the restoration of important habitats and the successful management of the wetlands.

During 2001 the Butrint National Park strengthened its national and international role as a site of specific interest for the conservation of birds. The strict management of the park by the new ranger service has resulted in an increase in the range of species and the number of individuals. The number of wintering water birds now exceeds 14,000 individuals and shows an increase of circa 6,000 (75%) compared to the number in 2000. In 2001 the Vrina marshes sheltered 260 wintering geese, the largest flock ever recorded in Albania. Two individuals of the Globally Endangered Species of Red-breasted Goose *Branta ruficollis*, were also observed - a species believed extinct in Albania. The number of bird species recorded in Butrint is 247 and is the highest ever registered for an Albanian site. Other observations of particular interest include birds of prey such as the White-tailed Eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), Peregrine Falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), Merlin (*Falco columbarius*), Hen Harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), and Sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*).

ACTIVITIES OF THE BUTRINT FOUNDATION IN 2001

EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMMES

The Butrint Foundation has attempted to incorporate and develop educational programmes within as many of its activities as possible. In 2001 the Butrint Foundation's team participated in two educational projects.

Vrina school

Over the winter of 2000/2001 the Butrint team organised the restoration of the local school at Vrina, a village on the southern border of the park. The project was sponsored by the Japanese foundation World Mate. The school at Vrina serves two villages and has a potential pupil population of 300. The old school building had no running water or bathroom facilities and was generally in a dilapidated state. The restoration project included the provision of bathroom facilities and a well. Mr Handa, head of the World Mate Foundation and the Albanian President, Mr Meidani, officially reopened the school on 9th May.



Mr Handa with President Meidani (centre)
at the opening of the Vrina school

Student training programmes

In total seven student training programmes in practical archaeology and heritage management have now been undertaken as part of the excavation programme at Butrint. In 2000 there was one course for international students and one course for students from Tirana University. In 2001 the number of courses was increased with one international course together with three student groups from Tirana and one student group from Gjirokastra University.

The courses offer the students an opportunity to learn modern theoretical and practical techniques in archaeology. The training environment allows students from different countries to meet and learn from each other. This element of the project was designed to compliment an Albanian student programme at the University of East Anglia, which is sponsored by the Packard Humanities Institute.

ALBANIAN AND INTERNATIONAL CONTEXT

Butrint cannot be conserved without the active support of the Albanian authorities. The Butrint Foundation has therefore sought from the beginning to bring the conservation case to the attention of the Albanian Government and Albanian opinion-formers and to persuade them that Butrint is an asset, both culturally and as the focus for the development of sustainable tourism, which should be properly protected.

The most tangible result of this effort was the setting up of the Butrint National Park in early 2000. But the dialogue on conservation with the authorities in Tirana and locally must continue. This is the importance of the Albanian version of the Management Plan, which has recently been distributed to ministers, senior officials and opinion-formers in Albania. The Management Plan will, we hope, reinforce the arguments for a new law on the Butrint National Park. This law will give the park authority more powers to control activities within the park and to participate in the planning process in the area outside the park as recommended by the UNESCO mission in April 2001.

This dialogue with the Albanian authorities is inseparable from the international dimension of the Butrint Foundation's work. The visit by the Director-General of UNESCO to Albania and to Butrint in September was of the greatest importance. The personal authority and advocacy of the Director-General in support of the recommendations of the second UNESCO mission in spring 2001 will be vital to their implementation.

Butrint has been fortunate to enjoy the political and financial support of the World Bank, which has just completed an important IDF project in the Butrint National Park, and the European Union, which is funding a number of infrastructure projects which will improve access to Butrint. We hope their involvement will continue.

Lord Rothchild's speech to the European Investment Bank seminar in Sorrento in October 2001 provided an opportunity to bring Butrint to the attention of an influential group of financiers and policy makers from the Mediterranean region.

Most foreign visitors to Butrint will come for the foreseeable future from Corfu and Epirus. The Butrint Foundation strongly believes that Greek - Albanian co-operation in tourism development is in the economic interest of both countries and hopes that the contacts established with Greek officials in 2001 will lead to an increase in visitor numbers to Saranda and Butrint.

We are encouraged by the receipt in 2001 of an important grant from the J F Costopoulos Foundation - the first we have received from Greece.

Italy is also closely involved with Albania. In the light of this interest and Ugolini's historical connection with Butrint, we are happy to co-operate with the team from the University of Bologna who are excavating at Phoenicë and look forward to co-operation in other Italian projects.

THE FUTURE

The first objective in the Butrint Management Plan is to make the Butrint National Park a world-class site. A further fourteen broad objectives are identified covering no less than 129 projects. This is a programme that will keep the Butrint Foundation busy for many years.

However our principal aims for the next year or two can be summarised as follows:

- Butrint National Park. The end of the World Bank's support for the park through the IDF programme must not lead to any falling off in the standards of conservation reached in recent years. The financial autonomy of the park depends on an increase in tourist numbers and ticket receipts. Meanwhile the Butrint Foundation will take over the funding, directly and indirectly, of programmes previously financed under the IDF programme.
- Butrint National Park Law. The Butrint Foundation and the Butrint National Park will work together to press for the enactment as soon as possible of the new law giving greater powers to the park authorities.
- Archaeology. We plan to continue the excavations at the Triconch Palace and Diaporit and to conduct trial excavations at the Bronze Age site of Kalivo, at what seems to be the 1st century extension of Butrint south of the Vivari Channel, and at the Forum at the main site of Butrint. The extension of archaeological research to the south of the Vivari Channel and the east of Lake Butrint is not only important scientifically, but will have an important impact in terms of encouraging visitors to explore the whole area of the park not just the main site.
- Environment. The environmental programme that began in 2001 promises major advances in 2002 that will be important in terms of making Butrint a site of ecological importance and a centre for alternative tourism.
- Electronic archives. The work which is going on quite separately, in Epirus, the Ionian Islands and on the Butrint archive opens up the exciting possibility of world-wide electronic access to information on the region for academics and of promoting Butrint within a wider regional context for sustainable tourism.
- Tourism promotion. A million tourists visit Corfu every year. In 2001 there were approximately 8,000 visitors to Butrint from Corfu. We believe that three or four times this number would not overwhelm facilities. We hope that our contacts with the Ionian Islands Region administration and the travel trade in Corfu will lead to a joint effort to achieve this objective.

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL ACTIVITY

The attached financial information is taken from the audited financial statements for the Butrint Foundation's financial year ending 31st December 2001. The Foundation's auditors gave an unqualified audit opinion on the financial statement for that year.

	Unrestricted Funds £	Restricted Funds £	2001 Total £	2000 Total £
Incoming resources				
Donations	211,010	173,607	384,617	271,086
Activities for generating funds:				
Book sales	215	-	215	754
Interest receivable	2,811	8,141	10,952	12,912
Total incoming resources	214,036	181,748	395,784	284,752
Less: costs of generating funds				
Fund-raising and development	31,375	1,140	32,515	28,734
Net incoming resources available for charitable application	182,661	180,608	363,269	256,018
Charitable expenditure				
Costs of activities in furtherance of the objects of the charity				
Archaeology	40,847	232,632	273,479	237,448
Conservation	20,925	43,564	64,489	36,756
Research projects	1,615	48,843	50,458	22,934
Publications	-	450	450	2,274
Project support and development	55,663	3,720	59,383	57,469
Management and administration	25,103	8,887	33,990	16,915
Total charitable expenditure	144,153	338,096	482,249	373,796
Total resources expended	175,528	339,236	514,764	402,530
Net incoming resources	38,508	(157,488)	(118,980)	(117,778)
Balances brought forward				
Capital fund	68,306		68,306	68,306
Income funds	(42,735)	293,967	251,232	369,010
Total funds carried forward	64,079	136,479	200,558	319,538

The statement of financial activities includes all gains and losses recognised in the year.

BALANCE SHEET

	2001 £	2000 £
Tangible fixed assets	21,318	36,355
Current assets		
Donations receivable	-	25,000
Sundry debtors	8,390	-
Cash at bank and in hand	215,795	280,330
	<u>224,185</u>	<u>305,330</u>
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year		
Accruals	44,945	22,147
	<u>44,945</u>	<u>22,147</u>
Net current assets	<u>179,240</u>	<u>283,183</u>
Total net assets	<u>200,558</u>	<u>319,538</u>
Funds		
Capital	68,306	68,306
Income		
Unrestricted	(4,227)	(42,735)
Restricted	136,479	293,967
	<u>200,558</u>	<u>319,538</u>

NOTE ON RESTRICTED FUNDS

The restricted funds referred to in the Statement of Financial Activity on page 24 cannot be used for management and administration of the Butrint Foundation except to the extent agreed by the donor. These funds are dedicated to specific projects by the funding organisation. These organisations include:

- The Packard Humanities Institute
- The Getty Grant Program
- The Drue Heinz Trust
- The Oak Foundation
- The Mifflin Trust Fund
- The Samuel H. Kress Foundation
- The George H. and Jane A. Mifflin Memorial Fund
- The J F Costopoulos Foundation
- The Marks Family Foundation
- The Institute for Aegean Prehistory

The Butrint Foundation is profoundly grateful for their generous support and for that of the numerous individuals who have supported the work of the Foundation in 2001.

Core funding of the Butrint Foundation continues to come from Lord Rothschild and Lord Sainsbury of Preston Candover.

Note: Further financial information is available in the Annual Report and Financial Statement for 2001.

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Registered Charity No: 1017039

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